The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,145.—New Series — BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869. — Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th February, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb. 4	Leave Colombo	Feb. 13
„ Carwar	„ 5	„ Galle	„ 14
„ Mangalore	„ 7	„ Negapatam	„ 16
„ Cannanore	„ 8	„ Madras	„ 18
„ Calicut	„ 9	„ Coringa	„ 20
„ Beypore	„ 9	„ Vizagapatam	„ 22
„ Cochin	„ 10	„ Bimlipatam	„ 22
„ Tuticorin	„ 12	Arrives Calcutta	„ 25

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

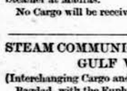
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Feb.	Feb.	Down.	Feb.	Mar.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 12
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28	12
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	29	14
	Mar.			Mar.	
„ Muscat	16	2	„ Linga	2	16
„ Bunder Abbas ..	18	4	„ Bunder Abbas..	4	18
„ Linga	19	5	„ Muscat	6	20
„ Bushire	22	8	„ Guadur	8	22
„ Fao	23	9	„ Kurrachee	10	24
Arrive Bussorah	24	10	Arrive Bombay	13	27

The Steam-ship "Comorin," 360 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on Monday, the 8th February, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

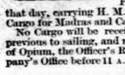
THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Ellora," (1,574 Tons, and 300 H.P.); Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 5th February, for Mangalore and Nowa, on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 3rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
1st February 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Clyde Built Iron Clipper ship "British Viceroy," (1,172 tons register, for 20 years,) Peterson, Master, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Northumbria," Knight, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Knight will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Lalla Rookh," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their freight to us, and send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Willis will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck. The marks to hand are—V. E. & Co., H. T. S.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Willis.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Charlotte," Captain Oates, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders accompanied by Bills of Lading to be forwarded for our inspection and countersignature.

Captain Oates will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for the Ship "Charlotte."

Bombay, 1st February 1869.

NOTICES.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—A sale of Clothing returned from Abyssinia, such as Coats, Bundies, Trowsers, &c., &c., will be held daily at 12 noon from Monday next the 1st February 1869, until further notice, at the Commissariat Depot, Colaba, near the Causeway.

Terms—Cash, and the Lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 30th January 1869.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.

To be presented on 15th February 1869.

COMMITTEE.

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C. C. Cowasjee Ashburner, Esq.	Vishvanath Narayen Mundlic, Esq.
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsy, Esq.	Thomas Wilson, Esq., and
A. T. Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.	James Windram, Esq.
Charles Currey, Esq.	
W. E. Crum, Esq.	

Mackintosh Balfour, Esq.—Treasurer.

James Douglas, Esq.—Secretary.

*** Subscriptions to be forwarded to M. Balfour, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of New Bank of Bombay. The money received will be deposited in an account opened with the New Bank of Bombay in the joint names of the Hon'ble Messrs. A. Brown and Mungooldass Nathoobhoy.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25.
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 Tons, Captain H. Child, will be despatched on the 10th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

PER OVERLAND.

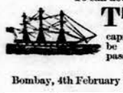
		Rs. a.
HATS.	The most recent fashion	7 8
	Black and Drab Felt	
HATS.	Lincoln and Bennett	16 0
	Black Silk Velvet	
HATS.	Ellwood and Sons'	14 0
	Black Silk	10 0
	Drab Felt	
HELMETS.	Ellwood and Sons'	18 0
	Sun Hats	10 0
LADIES'	Kid Gloves	2 8
	French Cambric for Morning Dresses, The most recent patterns ..... Rs. 1 per Yard.	

Apollo House BADHAM & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the 20th of February.



THE Ship "Hartfield," 814 tons Register, Captain Sorrie, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th February 1869.

FOR HAVRE AND BORDEAUX, VIA MALABAR COAST.

THE French Iron Clipper Ship "National," first-class, built under special supervision, will sail shortly for Malabar Coast. For Freight to the abovenamed Ports apply to Captain Soret at

EDULJEE DUBASH, Oak Lane.

TO LET, Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings and in the Old Commissariat Building. Also the premises in Forbes Street, adjoining Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s. Apply to the Manager Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs.	30 per dozen.
Do. Port	„	30 „
Delbruck Fils' Claret St. Estephe	„	17 „
Do. Do. St. Julien	„	12 „
Do. Do. St. Estephe in Wood...	„	180 per hhd.
Do. Brandy	„	16 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance and under the provisions of Section 158 of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Thursday the 4th March 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the Liquidators' Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, with the object of making a return of the same to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Bombay for the Dissolution of the Company as contemplated by Section 159 of the said Act.

ALEXANDER BROWN,
HAMILTON MAXWELL, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd February 1869.

AMENDED SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION—HIGH COURT.—Suit No. 1012 of 1867.

Wassoodew Luxamonjee ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhondurag Venaik Belvulkur, Surusvutiubuyo, widow of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and Crishnarao Balerishna ..... } Defendants.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that, under and by virtue of the decree made in this suit, bearing date the 14th day of September 1868, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, by the Sheriff of Bombay, on Saturday the 20th day of February next, the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and the defendants Raghoonath Luxamonjee, Dhondurag Venaik, assignee of the estate and effects of the late Nillajee Luxamonjee, and the defendant Surusvutiubuye, widow of the said Nillajee Luxamonjee, all that piece or parcel of land, together with the house standing and built thereon, situate in Fofulwady, in the Island of Bombay. The said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 716, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and the same is bounded on the east by Fofulwady Street, on the west by the House and Property of the defendant Raghoonath Luxamonjee, on the north by the property which lately belonged to the estate of the late Vulloo Anund, deceased, and on the south by the property which was lately belonging to Dwarkanathjee Maharaz and partly to Purbhoodass Nemchund. Such sale is to be made for the purposes in the said decree mentioned.

The said premises will be open for inspection to the public ten days before the day of sale.

For further information apply at this office, where a plan of the premises can be seen.

BHAU DAJI, Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 2nd day of Feb. 1869.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SILVER AND ELECTROPLATED WARE.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SECURE IVORY HANDLED CUTLERY.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

ICE MAKING MACHINES.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

ARGAND, ARGYLE, AND KEROSINE LAMPS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

CONCERTINAS, FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS.
See Illustrated Catalogue Post free.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYING AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

COPYING PRESSES.

MORDAN'S GOLD PENCIL CASES.

PRESENTATION SILVER WARE.

TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

PORTABLE TENT LAMPS.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTERS.

BINOCULARS AND TELESCOPES.

PORTMANTEAUS AND OVERLAND TRUNKS.

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CHESTS OF CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

GAZOGENES OR SODA WATER MACHINES.

STATIONERY CASES AND DESPATCH BOXES.

LETTER SCALES AND PARCELS WEIGHING MACHINES.

OFFICE AND FANCY INKSTANDS.

FIRE RESISTING DEED BOXES.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS AND COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, one small and neat Room in Meadow Street. Rent only Rs. 15 per month. Apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, from 1st February, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO be LET, an airy and large sized Bungalow, situated at Girgaum Back Road, No. 153A, next door to Rev. Mr. Weatherhead. For particulars apply to Mr. N. M. Putlee, in next door left hand.

CHEAP BUNGALOW to be LET, in a cool and healthy part between Naigaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes' walk from the Dadur Station, consisting of one Hall, one Bed-room, one Dining-room, one Dressing-room, and 2 Baths, with good Compound, Water Pipes, suitable convenience for Europeans. Rent Rs. 30. Apply to Muncherjee Rustomjee Battliwala, Gunbawa Street, Fort, between 10 and 11 o'clock at noon.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation—

House No. 6. Rent Rs. 80 per Month.
House No. 7. Rent „ 100 „

The above houses at present vacant can at any time be inspected on application to Mr. J. Gahagan, the Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 7th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

CHRONOGRAPHS, showing to the 5th part of a Second the length of time elapsed during any Operation, Scientific Observations, Races, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

NOTICE is given, that a Cotton Market has been established in the immediate vicinity of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Station at Julgaum. The Market is now open.

J. SHEPPARD, Acting Collector.

Khandeish, Collector's Office, Camp Ravere, 1st February 1869.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the late Dossabhoy Cursetjee Wadia, and of the Composition Deed with his Creditors.

The Meeting advertised to be holden in the above matter on Monday the 1st February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Office of Mr. Khandekar Moroji, Solicitor, has been adjourned to Monday the 8th February at 3 o'clock P.M., and will be held in the Office of Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw in Hummum street, Fort, opposite the Government Secretariate office.—Dated this 29th day of January 1869.

BOMBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 20 per Share, for the year ended 31st October 1868, will be paid to the Shareholders on and after the 15th instant on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Bombay Green, Fort, and that Rs. 10,000 has been set aside for distribution amongst the Contributors to the office.

Shareholders desirous of comparing notes in respect to business contributed by them, will be good enough to call at this office for that purpose up to the 10th instant, after which date they will not be permitted to do so.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B. N. I. Company's Office, 2nd February 1869.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

STATIONERY CABINETS in Mahogany and Oak, with folding lock doors and patent links.
WHATMAN'S Royal Drawing Paper.
QUOINS, wrought iron, half polished, 4½ and 5 lbs.
TRACING PAPER—90 by 40.
TRACING LINEN in rolls 24 yards.
MONEY BELTS.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, in Persian and Russia leather, of extremely convenient size for Travellers.
RULES 2 ft. 4 fold bevelled edges.
DITTO with Lloyd's slide.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, with ebony edges, by Stanley—36, 30, 24 inch.
LADY'S LEVANT MOROCCO SORTER, writing and work bags, by Toulmin and Gale, lined best silk, electro fittings, pearl instruments, registered lock and outside pocket.
PLOTTING SCALES and offsets in cases: Ivory or boxwood.
NAPIER COMPASSES, German Silver.
PERSES of doeskin with gilt snaps.
DRAWING PENCILS of all letters.
GILLOTT'S AND MITCHELL'S Steel Pens, all letters and numbers.
VULCANITE Set Squares 45° 18 and 10 inch.
CHUBBS' Palladium Boxes fitted as usual.
SPIRIT FLASKS by PIXOTS.
CARD-BOARD PROTRACTORS by Holtzopffel.
SKETCH BLOCKS, 10 by 7—12½ by 9—14 by 10.
CUTLERY by Rodgers: Desk-knives, Penknives, Scissors, of all sizes.
PORCELAIN SLATES with leather frames.
ROLLS of Continuous Tracing Paper, 40 inches wide 20 yards long.
ROLLS of Continuous Tracing Vellum, 36 inches wide 24 yards long.
STANLEY'S Mathematical Instruments in cases of all sizes.
REGISTERED DESKS—WRITING BOXES—PAPER BOXES, EITHER IN LEATHER OR JAPANNED TIN, AND ALL WITH OUTER PROTECTING COVERS, IN GREAT VARIETY, BY CHUBBS, ALLEN, TOULMIN AND DE LA RUE.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.—A Ship's Long-boat, newly painted, with Oars, Mast and Sail, complete. Can be seen by giving one day's notice to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee's Second Edition of Gujaratee and English Dictionary, at Rs. 5 per Copy.

Also, by the same Author, Gujaratee Grammar, reduced prices, Rs. 2 per Copy.

Apply to Messrs. M. B. COHEN & Co., 8, Meadow Street, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 52 of 1866.

Ramnarayen Dyaram, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Middle Bhoywada, in the Island of Bombay, and Girdhurlall Sewnarayen, Hindoo, residing also at Middle Bhoywada, in Bombay aforesaid... } Plaintiffs.

vs.

Saloobai, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Bhyroo Bhuwanee, late of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, residing in Second Carpenter Street, in Bombay aforesaid, Juggonnath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, Hindoo, residing at Second Carpenter Street aforesaid ..... } Defendants

Pursuant to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 6th day of April 1867, the following immoveable property will be sold in two lots by Public Auction before Charles E. Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in Court House, on Wednesday the 17th day of February next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Ramnarayen Dyaram, Girdhurlal Sewnarayen, deceased, Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the eastern side of Second Carpenter Street, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eighty-five square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1908 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 18, bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by the property of Shaik Mahomed Ibrahim, on or towards the south by the house of Gunput Pandoorung, on or towards the east by a passage running between (and appertaining in common to) the premises comprised in this lot, and the property of Ramchunder Laxumonjee, and on or towards the west by Second Carpenter Street, and which premises are at present occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, and by the tenants of the Receiver appointed in this Suit, and were formerly occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of Ramnarayen Dyaram, Girdhurla Sewnarayen, deceased, Saloobai, Juggonnath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing on Fazandury ground, situate in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, on the southern side of Nowrojee Hill Second Row (otherwise known as Nowrojee Hill), without the Fort, containing by admeasurement three hundred seventy-three and six-ninth square yards (be the same a little more or less), assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 51, bounded as follows:—On or towards the north by Nowrojee Hill Second Row, on or towards the south by the houses of Poondlic Calloe, on or towards the east by the house of Dhanee Caleen, widow of Bapoo Chumulee, and on or towards the west by a public passage, and which premises are at present vacant but were lately occupied by the abovenamed Saloobai, Juggonath Bhyroo and Luxumon Bhyroo or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at the Office of Mr. Cleary, Solicitor for the said plaintiffs, No. 3 Rampart Row, Fort.—Dated this 11th day of January 1869.

CHALES E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

STOP! STOP!!

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
STEVENS' CIRCUS
ON THE ESPLANADE.

A GRAND MID-DAY PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY NEXT,

Commencing at 4 P.M.; Door open at 3, for FAMILIES and SCHOOLS. Children—half price.

IMMENSE BILL FOR TO-NIGHT
THURSDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY, 1869.

SEE THE STAR RIDER—MADAME LEON.
SEE THE DASHING EQUESTRIENNE, MLLE CARRIE.

WONDER AT THE
INFANT PRODIGIES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes (seating five)	Rupees 20
Reserved Seats	„ 5
First Class	„ 4
Second „	„ 2
Third „	„ 1

Tickets may be obtained at the following well-known Establishments:—Treacher & Co.'s; Soundy & Co.'s; Oriental Exchange; Divan Exchange; and Ragoo Shamjee's.

For Particulars see Bills of the day.

DAN RICE, Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB will appear for the second time this season, on

SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1869,

Under the distinguished Patronage of the
HONOURABLE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
and for the
BENEFIT OF THE SECRETARY.

By the kind permission of Colonel Beale and the Officers of H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I., the Band of the Regiment will attend on the occasion.

On which occasion will be enacted Shakspeare's well-known Comedy of

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,

and the very laughable Farce, never before performed in Bombay, entitled,

OUR NEW MAN!

Entirely new and appropriate Scenery, painted for the occasion by

SIGNOR SERONI.

NEW DRESSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5
Boxes	„ 4
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be had at the "Oriental Exchange," opposite the Secretariate; of Mr. Nowrojee Chinai, at No. 16 Apollo Street; and at the Theatre on the Night of Performance.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9 P.M., precisely.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL be OPENED in a FEW DAYS.—The want of an European Hair Cutting and Shampooing Establishment having been long felt in Bombay, Donald & Co. respectfully intimate that they have arrived from London with all the necessary appliances, including the celebrated Rotatory Hair-brushing Machine. DONALD & Co.,
1st February 1869. 34, Meadow Street.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company (Limited.)

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 10th day of February 1869, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys or Vakeels, if any, to Mr. James Greenwood, Rampart Row, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, or by his Attorneys or Vakeels to come and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in notice, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved; and Wednesday the 24th day of February 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the High Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 19th day of January 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the undersigned, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of submitting the following special resolution for the consideration of the Shareholders, viz. :—

"That the Directors be, and they are, hereby authorized from time to time, at their discretion, to sell all or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings of the Company, either by Public Auction or Private Contract, and to empower the purchasers or purchasers of such or any of the assets, debts, or outstandings to take all necessary steps to recover the same, or at his or their discretion to compromise any or either of the debts sold to him or them with the debtor or debtors."

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasuries,

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS.
Meadow Street, Opposite the "Bombay Gazette"

HURRICHUND CHINTAMON begs to intimate his return from a tour through Guzerat and Rajpootana. Having given satisfaction to the different Native Princes and Chiefs, through whose territories he travelled and been honoured with substantial marks of their appreciation of his services, he has secured their confidence and is encouraged to extend his business to Commission and General Agency. Photography will at the same time continue to receive his best attention, conducted by experienced Assistants.

Having successfully practised Photography for the last twelve years, H. C. has been able to fit up a Photographic Gallery, comprising Cartes De Visite of European and Native Gentlemen; Cartes De Visite and enlarged Photographs of Indian Princes and Chiefs.

Extensive Collection for Sale of Cartes De Visite of Native Princes of the Deccan, Guzerat, Kattywar and Rajpootana, and of other Native

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRY for Elphinstones and Colabas at improved rates. Market active.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	120
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	545
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pa	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	330
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1285
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	800
1,080,000	1,000	500	„11-14	Do. New	325
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	90
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	725
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	200do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000do.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	1000do.	Do. New	410
...	1,889	1,889	1000do.	Colaba Press Co	2900
75,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8800
60,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	900	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	210
30,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	720	...	Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	13½	Alliance Spinning	1690
40,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	945
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	325
100,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1440
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	980
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1100
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1425

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
250,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	35
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treachier & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
1,945,000	500	500	Jan. '5	Bank of Bombay	105
800,000	200	200		Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dence sy B'k	26
2,000,000	250	250	Sept. '67	Trdg & Ind'stg	29
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '66	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	500	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'dWarehouse	10
1,000,000	...	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	...	3,500	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,360	...	Iron Shipping	260
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/16d. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do.	do. 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do.	do. 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do.	do. 98
Madras	30 Do.	do. ...
China	60 Do.	do. 218 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	112
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1869-87	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	„ 10-4
Spanish Dollars	„ 225
Carolas	„ 220
Mexican Dollars	„ 220
German Crowns	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 223
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„ 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 3RD FEBRUARY 1869.

	Per Candy.
OLD.	
Oomrawuttee	238 to 240
Akote	238 to 238
Broach	248 to 250
Dhollera	248 to 250
Bhowungur	230 to 230
Veeravul	235 to 238
Vingorla	260 to 261
Dharwar Sawginned	230 to 232
Khandeish	230 to 232
Barsee	-
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee	268 to 270
Hingunghat	278 to 280
Broach	N.G. 268 to 270
Do.	M.G. 277 to 279

Ready sales 1,475 Candies. Market active.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 3.

Stack, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Brown, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Olden, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Shore, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Gwalior.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance, Staff, on duty, from Broach.
Martin, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 3.

Halahan, Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Deesa.
Stafford, Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Deesa.
Brown, Surgeon Major, 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Carwar.
Clementson, Surgeon Major, Madras Medical Department, to join, to Beypore.
Robertson, Major, H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., to join, to Neemuch.
Travers, Major General, on leave, to Upper Provinces.
Stockwell, Captain, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—3RD FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.	„
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.	
	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
China	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Gram	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Beeston Castle	Doyle	Moulmein, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Mysore	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Empress of India	Numerley	Moulmein.
	Sattara	Thomas	Colombo.
	Atlantique	Grimes	Bordeaux, via Malabar Coast.
	H. M.'s Coromandel (s)	Hewett	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Queensland, Montgomery, to Moulmein.
Ship Empress, Robinson, to Tuticorin and Rangoon.
Ship Canton, Lobbidee, to Coromandel Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Brig F. M. M. Bahamany, to Cayel Putam.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

KURRACHEE, 3rd, 1-29 P.M.,—Mail Steamer "Comorin" leaving harbour.

MADRAS.
DEPARTURE.

Jan. 29 Inverdene.. ....Port Blair.

WEATHER REPORT.

TUTICORIN, 2nd, 9 A.M.—Light northerly winds, thermometer 82, weather fair.
GALLE, 2nd, 9 A.M.—Calm and cloudy, thermometer 82.
TUTICORIN, 3rd, 9 A.M.—Light northerly winds, thermometer 82, weather fair.
GALLE, 3rd, 9 A.M.—Calm and cloudy, thermometer 78.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BELLARY, 3rd, 1 P.M.—Interruption Bangalore.
KURRACHEE, 3rd, 2-15 P.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 1st February, via Russia 30th January.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 27th, 28th, 30th January, and 2nd February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 2nd to 8 P.M. of the 1st February are as follows:—

To Bombay	Max	Min.
From Kurrachee	2 20	0 1
„ Calcutta	8 42	0 28
„ Madras	7 35	5 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR FEBRUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Punjaub Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway.
Indian Branch Railway.
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messrs Imperiales.
Austrian Lloyds.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company.
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak.
Delhi and Umritsur Dak.
Punjaub and North Western Company.
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing the intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Band of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor will play on the Race Course this afternoon instead of on the Esplanade.

TOWNLEY M. FILGATE,
Military Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 4th Feb. 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

SWALE—VOYLE—January 25th, at St. Bartholomew's Church Barrackpore, by the Rev. Popham Blyth, John Lambert Swale Lieutenant, 4th Hussars, of "Ingfield" Settle, Yorkshire, to Blanche Graham Crowfoot, second daughter of Colonel F. Elliot Voyle, B. S. C.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1869.

THE Bombay Civil Servants, in their memorial to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, have made out a good case for increase of pension. Their present graduated pensions are shown to be smaller than those paid to Barrister Judges of the High Courts, Small Cause Court Judges, Deputy Inspector Generals of the Medical Service, and many of the Lieutenant-Colonels of the Army. At the same time the Civilian's period of service and residence in one of the worst climates of the world is far longer than theirs; and the present state of the pension rules applied to officers compelled to retire through ill-health, before their term of twenty-five years is fully completed, is admittedly unjust, and productive of serious practical injury to the great interests of Government. The full pension and fund annuity may amount to £1,000; but if a Civilian succumbs to the climate and the wear and anxiety of his duty, having only completed twenty-four years, his retiring allowance can never exceed £450 per annum. This sum is too small to support the expenses of life in Europe, especially if the Civilian has a family to provide for; and the strong inducement offered to a sick man to stay out a few years longer in failing health has, in too many cases, resulted in death, while the last years of the patient are, to most practical purposes, useless to the State. There is obviously too great a difference between the £450 and the £1,000 of retiring allowances; and any modification, which would offer sufficient inducement to sick officers to retire, would be of lasting advantage both to the Civil Service and their employers. The present danger of inefficiency is greater than in the case of Staff Corps Lieutenant-Colonels who are now memorializing for a bonus: inasmuch as the functions of Collectors, Magistrates, Judges, and Secretaries are more important to the community at large than those of the Military Service. We would deprecate any alteration which should have the effect of inducing young and healthy men to retire early with a large income; the expense to the State would in their case be compensated by no corresponding advantage; the best men for Government work in India are those who are caught young, and who know well that there is no other career for their energy to expend itself upon. But the whole object of the competition system will be frustrated for want of candidates, if it becomes generally known that the tie which binds the Civil Servant to his adopted country can be broken only by full service or death, in spite of a shattered constitution which unmistakeably calls for refuge in a better climate. One of our Bengal contemporaries, with reference to the continuance of Calcutta as the seat of Government, has argued with an aggravating irony that the higher officials should stay there in spite of illness, in spite of certain death, because their high pay is meant to compensate them for these unpleasant contingencies, and other Viceroys and Members of Council have died in Calcutta after doing great service to the people of this country. Possibly some very enthusiastic or melancholy individuals may admire the prospect of martyrdom, and agree with the principle which seems to be that on which the pension rules of the Covenanted Service are framed; but the generality of men naturally shrink from the descent to Avernus, and the defects of the system appear very visibly in the difficulty experienced in finding people, outside the Indian Services, willing to take the higher appointments in Calcutta.

We are therefore disposed to agree with the Bengal Civilians, who are using the local press vigorously in explanation of their schemes for procuring larger pensions for sick officers obliged to retire; but we would advise them to confine their application to the cases of *bonâ fide* sick officers only. If a minimum graduated scale be fixed for all cases up to those who have completed the full term, it would have to be fixed at a very high figure to prevent injustice to the men of ordinary abilities whose limit of promotion is a Judgeship or Collectorate. The Bombay Service will be gratified to learn, that even among their Bengal brethren, who, having many more prizes in their Service than the rest, have more to gain by the system of graduations, there are not a few who support the Bombay scheme as most just to the whole Service, and as most likely to find favour with the Duke of Argyle. As our readers are aware from the memorial published in our columns, the Bombay proposal is that a pension of £800 should be given after completion of Service, along with the sum which may be due from the fund. They would leave the Annuity Fund rules unaltered, and the calculated expense to the State would be increased by the amount of £200 per annum. But the real increase would not be nearly so much; as the State gains by all overpayments and by all lapses of subscriptions of members who die in the Service. When a few years ago a distinguished and erudite Judge of the High Court closed his career in Bombay amid universal regrets, the whole of the four per cent. payments out of his salary from his landing in India till his death lapsed to the fund. The Memorial shows most accurately that the result of this system is so far advantageous to Government, that out of the £1,000 of combined pension and annuity, only £400 is really paid by the State, the remaining £600 being the interest of subscriptions deducted from the pay of the members of the Service. Every reasonable man, unblinded by jealousy of a compact and traditional service, will admit that a pension of £400 is an exceedingly small reward for a quarter of a century of hard judicial and administrative labour in this weary land of exile; and we earnestly hope that the Bengal officers will show such public spirit and unanimity in their resolves as will induce the Secretary of State to give favourable attention to the real grievances of the Service.

"It's an ill bird that fouls its own nest," says the proverb. In the painful suit which broke out in the High Court on Tuesday, Mr. White, after reading certain letters, chanced to remark—"Your Lordship will observe that these gentlemen, unfortunately, use very strong language." Whereupon the Honourable Sir Joseph Arnould rejoined—"Oh yes; when gentlemen of the press fall out they have a way of using rather strong language." Did Sir Joseph speak from personal experience when he made this gratuitous reflection on a particular class, by which he seemed to imply that the "way" he condemned was peculiar to "gentlemen of the press?" Considering that he was once a "brother," one might have expected from the Honourable Judge an answer to Mr. White less partial in its application. If he had said that men who are at almost deadly feud use strong language when they come into personal collision, his observation would have been more judicial in its character and more accurate, because of its wider range. Surely a Judge, of all men, must know that the employment of "strong language" is not the special fault of journalists. We have read printed letters, struck out at white heat by lawyers, and marked by the "unfortunate" quality which attracted the attention of Mr. White and Sir Joseph Arnould; and certainly we have perused speeches from the bar, if not from the bench, violating, not only the proprieties of diction, but the principles of honourable fair play. So far as we have been able to judge, men of all professions and callings, lawyers, soldiers, traders, each set in its own fashion, no doubt, pick up, occasionally, the severest terms that are to be found, and fling them at their adversaries. We have heard perhaps more of the "Quarrels of Authors" than of disputes of other folk, because the authors often had the wit to make their quarrels amusing; but it is not the less true, that the dull men, who do not rush into print, rival them in the selection of violent and vituperative language.

Let us not be misunderstood. We do not object to the implied censure on the unwarrantable or unseemly use of "strong language"; on the contrary we approve of the condemnation; but we do object, especially when it comes from a Judge, to a sentence which implies that the bad habit is monopolized by a special class of men. At the same time, we venture to observe, that there is no reason why Journalists, Judges, or any other folk should be prohibited from calling a spade a spade, when the thing is a spade. It is a question of taste, propriety, fitness, the importance of the occasion, or of the object at stake; and whenever the strong epithets are the fruit of temper or passion, of course, they are nearly certain to be at least unjust. Nothing here written has the slightest reference to the specific case before the Court, and these comments have only been set down because the Judge, as we think, made a remark, having a particular instead of a general application, and because that kind of remark, especially from the Bench, is, in principle, as much to be deprecated as the tendency to employ strong language exhibited by all men who happen to be at loggerheads.

WE greatly regret to learn that one of the first examples of Admiralty retrenchment should strike this station. "My Lords" have sent Sir Leopold Heath instructions, unwelcome and probably unprecedented in a similar case, to reduce himself to the rank of a second class commodore. The consequences will be felt by others as well as himself, and we sympathise with all who may be brethren in misfortune.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was not expected to return to Poona before the 6th February. It was probable he would be at Sattara to inspect the troops yesterday.

WE have reason to believe that the paragraph we quoted yesterday from the "Poona Observer," in reference to the movements of Brigadier General Raines, C.B., and Brigadier General Stock, is at all events premature. Nothing has yet been definitely settled.

MAJOR-GENERAL GORDON, Commanding the Poona Division, proceeded to Sholapore by rail on the 1st February on inspection duty, and was accompanied by the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General of the Division.

SURGEON-MAJOR T. BROUGHTON, Presidency Surgeon 3rd District, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

THE services of Ensign D. W. K. Barr, wing subaltern, Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

THE undermentioned medical officers, having completed twelve years' service, are to be Surgeons, from the 29th January 1869:—Assistant Surgeon James Lalor, A.B., and Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byramjee, M.D.

WE hear from Malligaum that in consequence of the anticipated drought for the next four months, Government have sanctioned four of Norton's American pumps being sunk in the bed of the river, running within 400 yards of the cantonment, and which is already at this early period quite dry. The company of Golandauze stationed at Malligaum are to have new lines built for them, and the sites were lately inspected and approved of by the Major-General Commanding the Division.

GOVERNMENT, it is said, have decided upon the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent of the Central Jail at Yerrowda (Poona), at present filled by Mr. J. C. Fernandez, on a salary of Rs. 400; and also that of the Sub-assistant Surgeon attached to the Jail, who draws Rs. 250 monthly. From March next a medical officer will hold the conjoint appointments, and have to reside at Yerrowda; and it is believed that Dr. Beatty will be nominated to the post. There are, we learn, upwards of 700 prisoners in the Yerrowda Jail.

MR. BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, we understand, has proceeded to Poona to defend one of the prisoners implicated in the murder by poisoning of a woman named Gunga. The case, we believe, came off for hearing on Monday, but has not yet terminated.

BY a recent decision of the Government of India, it has been ruled that regimental medical charges are not considered appointments in the sense of clauses 2, 7, 13 and 16 of Government General Order No. 1064 of 1868, and consequently that medical officers holding such charges have no claim to any portion of the allowance attached thereto, when absent on furlough to Europe, nor any lien on the appointment after departure from India. Medical officers like all others holding staff appointments other than regimental who may accept the furlough rules of 1868, and who are holding appointments, will continue to hold them on furlough under the provisions of the order above referred to.

COLONEL GREENLAW arrived in Madras from Rangoon on the 28th ult., and took up his appointment as Presidency Paymaster.

THE Simla Bank has declared its usual dividend, at the rate 12 per cent per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December 1868.

MR. H. LEE SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Lahore and Peshawur Railway, arrived at Allahabad last Monday morning by train from Jubbulpore.

THE following shows the value of the silver coined and examined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay, in December 1868:—Calcutta, Rs. 3,46,258; and Bombay, Rs. 5,03,361.

THE Governor General in Council has cancelled that portion of the General Order, dated 8th March 1851, which permits Commanding Officers to make their own arrangements for the supply of bedding to the European soldier. Bedding will hereafter be issued in all cases to European troops by the Commissariat Department.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR at Calcutta has ordered a writ of "certiorari" to be issued in the case of Wilson versus Hogg, calling upon Mr. Roberts, the Magistrate, to send up to the High Court all the proceedings, and to show cause why a writ of "mandamus" should not be issued directing him to call the persons complained against (Mr. S. S. Hogg, Mr. Superintendent Percy, Mr. Inspector Leslie and others) and proceed to hear the charge against them.

WITH a view to ensure a regular course of instruction in Batteries of Royal Artillery, and more especially in Garrison Batteries in India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has authorised the issue of the Ordnance Stores as laid down in lists published in the "Gazette of India." List I with Tables A, B, and C include the stores requisite for the instruction of one Garrison Battery in the service of Heavy Ordnance, and List II for gunnery instruction for one Battery of Horse or Field Artillery.

THE High Court of Calcutta have appointed the following gentlemen to be Commissioners in England to take the acknowledgments, under Act XXXI of 1854 or any other law now in force, or which may hereafter be in force in India, of married women in respect of property in India:—Mr. Joseph Spencer Judge, 44, Parliament Street, Westminster; Mr. John Nesbitt Malleson, Austin Friars, London; Mr. Alfred Atkinson Pollock, Lincolns-in-Fields, London; Mr. Edward Frederick Burton, of the firm of Chilton, Burton, Yeates, and Hart, of Chancery Lane, London; Mr. Charles Wilkin, 10, Tokenhouse Yard, London.

To obviate misconception, it is notified in the "Gazette of India" that subsistence allowance is inadmissible on account of an adopted child or step-child of a soldier, but the subsistence allowance sanctioned for an orphan child is not discontinued when the mother re-marries. When the mother of a soldier's orphan, whose subsistence allowance has been discontinued in consequence of its having been sent to England or the Colonies at the expense of the State, or on the discharge of the father from the Army, with or without pension, re-marries a soldier, and is within the prescribed limit of married women, the subsistence allowance will be restored from the date of such re-marriage, if it takes place in India, or from the date of return to India of the mother and child, if the marriage occurred elsewhere. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

THE Civil Service meeting of the 20th January at Calcutta was somewhat stormy, and, as had been feared, undecided. It has, however, resulted in the step most likely to prove conclusive. The Managers first brought forward their scheme for abolition of the Fund—progressive scale; minimum for full service £600, and for sick pensions as at present. This was rejected by 208 to 112. Mr. Hobhouse then proposed his plan, which also comprised abolition of the Fund in toto, and a graduated scale. This, too, was opposed; and we do not hear that any other scheme was laid before the meeting. Mr. Eden finally brought forward a proposal for a select committee, who are to devise and report a scheme for circulation to every member of the Service individually. The principles of the scheme are to be—Fund to be abolished and reconstituted; graduated pension, with minimum of £600. The members of the select committee are Messrs. Seton-Karr, Hobhouse, E. C. Bayley, Girdlestone, Souttar, E. F. Harrison, Monteath, Batten, F. B. Peacock, A. Smith, E. J. Barton, N. S. Beadon, J. C. Plowden, and Bell.—*Pioneer.*

THE ALLEGED DISTURBANCES IN OUDE.

WE have received from Calcutta the following telegram, dated the 3rd inst., 8-40 A.M.:—

"Government authoritatively contradicts the statement made by the 'Friend of India' respecting disturbances which it said had taken place in Oude in consequence of the application of the Rent Act. No disturbances have been reported."

Referring to this subject the *Pioneer* of the 1st says—

The *Friend of India*, to whom a dull public was so greatly indebted lately for a grand Mahomedan conspiracy, has now presented us, with "disturbances in Oudh caused by the application of the Rent Act." Those who have enjoyed the excitement of the news need have no uncertainty as to whom they should thank. Their whole gratitude is due to the *Friend of India*, since no one else—certainly not the ryots of Oudh—has had the proper feeling to furnish the raw material for the *Friend's* finished manufacture. There have been no disturbances. The *Friend of India* further states that "the authorities anticipate more serious cases." This is a free country, and anticipations are open to anybody. But, as a matter of fact, no one, whose anticipations are of any importance to any one, anticipates any cases at all. Of course, if any do occur, they must be more serious than those which have occurred—*viz*, none at all. If the sky falls, we may catch larks. There is no knowing what may happen. It would be rash to say of any province that there shall never be disturbances in it. Tenants may give trouble in Oudh, or landlords in the Punjab, sooner or later. But, as regards the present, there have been no disturbances in Oudh, and none are anticipated by the authorities.

PLURALITY OF OFFICE.

IT is an established rule of the Administration that, when an officer carries on the duties of more than one office, his entire salary, including acting allowances, must in no case exceed the salary of the most highly paid of the offices which he fills. The object of this rule is obvious: the Government does not desire to encourage the appointment of officers to fulfil the duties of more than one office.

Instances have, however, occurred which lead His Excellency in Council to think that the rule has either been forgotten, or is supposed to have been affected by the recent re-organization of acting allowances.

His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to declare that the rule is in full force, and that in future no departure from it will be permitted.—*Gazette of India.*

THE 2ND REGIMENT AND THE "FRIEND OF INDIA."

THE following letter has been addressed to the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—

Sir,—I was very much surprised, on taking up the *Friend of India* of the 14th, to see an editorial reflecting on the conduct of the 2nd Regt. M. N. I. Mr. Mark, of that newspaper, paid Waltair a flying visit about Christmas, to see his brother-in-law, Mr. Adam, the Civil Surgeon, and during his visit, he went about pumping every one. He returned to Calcutta on the 26th December, doubtless, thinking, to use a vulgar expression, that he had a basket full of knowledge of all kinds. I can only say that every word he has written about the 2nd Regiment is untrue with the exception of the para about debt. That the men are in debt is true, but not to the ruinous extent represented by the *Friend of India*. In these hard days few sepoys can say that they owe no man anything, and those of the 2nd are no worse than their *confreres* in other parts of the Presidency. As for the assault which the imagination of the *Friend* magnified into rape, it was not much more than a cowardly attack on a woman and not peculiar to the men of the 2nd. These two form the "penny worth of bread in the intolerable deal of sack" with which your Serampore *Friend* has stuffed his journal, and he has certainly made the worst of them! There is no denying what I assert, for I held the command of the Northern Districts as Brigadier General during the time the 2nd Regiment was at Vizagapatam, and such a state of things as the *Friend of India* has represented could not exist without my knowing it. This regiment had before that been doing duty at the Presidency, and there had a high name, a good commanding officer, and some first rate officers posted to it. I regret to say I am going off this evening to Bombay, and have not time to do more than write this hurried tale to you in full contradiction of the *Friend of India's* statement. Had I time, I would certainly take a lawyer's opinion as to whether the editor of the *Friend of India* was actionable or not for such an article. Please insert this letter, with my signature, in full, in your next issue, and oblige, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KNOX BABINGTON, Major General,
late Brigadier General Commanding Northern Districts.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS GALES.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY, MORNING.

Disastrous gales have occurred in England, and have been attended with great loss to shipping and property.

Heavy floods have also taken place both in England and Ireland.

The Belfast election has been declared valid.

A reduction of about 10,000 men in the Colonial establishment is contemplated, the Indian establishment being excluded.

The Prussian diet has sanctioned the confiscation of the property of the Elector of Hesse.

It is asserted that Greece has yielded to the decision of the Conference.

Protestant services have been held in Madrid, and a manifestation has been made in favour of religious liberty.

General Prim has declared the freedom of worship in Spain to be an accomplished fact. The other questions have been referred to the Cortes.

Order is completely restored in Italy.

It is stated that the Directory (sic) have unanimously decided that a Directory (sic) shall be the form of government.

The extraordinary mission to Ladorna has terminated Rabbonyous (sic).

The "Golconda," with the Outward Indian Mails, left Suez for Bombay on the 1st instant at about 8 A.M.

LONDON, 1ST FEBRUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera, to arrive, 9¼d.

The "Poonah," from Southampton, takes out £74,000 in specie for Bombay, and the "Syria," from Marseilles, takes £8,000 for the same place.

LONDON, 2ND FEBRUARY.

Her Majesty the Queen will open Parliament in person.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Spanish Liberals have agreed to a Triumvirate composed of Generals Prim, Serrano and Livero.

Captain Heath has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

The following private telegram has kindly been placed at the disposal of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited):—

LIVERPOOL, 28TH JANUARY.

Fair Oomrawuttee, to arrive, 9¼d.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK MINISTRY.

PERA, 3RD FEB., 12-57 P.M.

The Greek Ministry, not

MILITARY FIELD TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the course of last month, the Government of India in Council (says the *Indian Daily News*) took up and sanctioned, on the strong recommendation of the Director General of Telegraphs in India, a project of that functionary's for the promotion and maintenance in each presidency of complete military field telegraph establishments. All that is to be done at present, however, is to be of an experimental character, and in this spirit, it has been determined that a complete company of Sappers in the Bengal Presidency shall be employed each cold weather on the extension of any line of telegraph which may be in progress, as the Director General may desire. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, without whose very decided approbation, we may feel assured a measure of the above kind would not have been sanctioned, is also, with the concurrence of the Government of India, about to take steps, in communication with the Director General, for the gradual instruction of European officers and soldiers in telegraphy.

BAD ENGLISH IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

Sir Adam Bittleston during the trial of a suit which has occupied the attention of the Court for the last two or three days, and also in giving judgment in the case, which was only brought to a close yesterday evening (28th ult.), took the opportunity of noticing and severely commenting on the bad English used in the plaint as well as in a letter of demand written by the attorney to one of the suitors in the case. His Lordship remarked that should at any future time the records of the Court be referred to, they would furnish strange idea of the knowledge and attainments of some of the attornies of the Court. He further commented in no measured terms on the shameful and disgraceful way in which work was sometimes done—and said that he thought it would be the duty of the Registrar to refuse to receive plaints so prepared, at all events from professional gentlemen. The attorney in question is, we believe, a University man, and can hardly be supposed to be the party who wrote such incorrect English, which no doubt proceeded from some of the subordinates of his office, but nevertheless he is responsible, and the Court was perfectly correct in noticing such gross neglect.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BOMBAY.

Free Rations.—The grant of free rations to followers at Aden is extended to those whose salaries amount to Rs. 15 per month and under.

Church Missionary Society.—We remind our readers of the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Society to be held this evening at 5 o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, at which the Lord Bishop of the Diocese is to preside.

Found Drowned.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tarwarce, Mazagon, touching the death of Awdee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, had met with her death by drowning in a well. There was no evidence as to how she fell in.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Race Course, Byculla, this evening :—

March	Heart's bright Home...	Maanen.
Overture	Nabucco	Verdi.
Selection (Op.)	William Tell	Rossini.
Waltz	Undine	Coote.
Selection (Op.)	Semma di Vergy	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Fest	Faust.
Galop	Vivandeined to	Coote.

The Archbishop of Goa.—A large number of the Roman Catholic community under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa assembled on the 1st instant, at 7 P.M., at the invitation of Mr. A. L. Fernandes, the Portuguese Vice-Consul, at the parochial house of N. S. de Gloria at Mazagon, to consider whether an address should be presented to His Grace the Archbishop of Goa on his arrival at Bombay *en route* for Europe. Mr. A. L. Fernandes was called to the chair, and Dr. Lisboa was nominated secretary. The President having explained the object of the meeting, a discussion not altogether of an agreeable nature took place as to the merits and demerits of the public acts of His Grace, and at last a large majority of the gentlemen present agreed that no address should be adopted.

KHILUT FROM THE SHAH OF PERSIA TO H. H. AGA KHAN.

On Friday afternoon a khilut and letter arrived in Bombay by the Persian Gulf mail steamer from the Shah of Persia for H. H. Aga Khan. A large number of Persians, amongst them the sons of H. H. Aga Khan, the Assistant Consul-General of Persia, Hajee Zinal Abadin, and a number of respectable merchants, assembled on Apollo Bunder on Saturday afternoon to meet the khilut. Judge Manockjee Cursetjee and a number of Parsees and Khojahs were also present on the bunder. The Commissioner of Customs was authorised by Government to allow the khilut to pass without any hindrance for examination or for levying duty. Many of the gentlemen who were on the bunder, including His Highness' sons and the Assistant Consul-General, went on board the steamer to receive this mark of distinction sent to His Highness from the Shah, who, it is said, has, after inquiring into past affairs, formed a very high opinion of His Highness, and considers that he rendered valuable services to the Persian Government whilst he was Governor of the districts of Mahallet, Koom, and Kerman.

ACTION AGAINST THE LATE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

Yesterday a case was called in the Small Cause Court, before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge, in which the Colaba Company, Limited, were the plaintiffs and Mr. Andrew Hay, the late Sheriff of Bombay, was defendant. Mr. Latham, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Prescot, appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs; and Mr. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Leathes, for the defendant. Mr. Latham, in opening the case, stated that the suit was brought to recover the amount of rent due in respect of two thousand square yards of land at Colaba rented to the late Govind Girdhur for the season 1867-68 at fifteen annas per square yard, which rent was now payable by the Sheriff of Bombay. The plaintiffs had received in part payment Rs. 1,300, and now sought to recover the balance of Rs. 575. In the year 1867 the plaintiffs leased the land in question to the late Govind Girdhur for the purpose of storing cotton. On the 10th December last Govind Girdhur died, and up to that time he had paid Rs. 800 on account of his rent, leaving due Rs. 1,075. The plaintiffs therefore destrained cotton on their premises belonging to Govind Girdhur. The cotton partly belonged to the deceased and partly to his constituents, who were allowed to remove their goods on payment of Rs. 500, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 575 still due. Arrangements were in progress by which the Company hoped to sell the cotton. At that time two writs of attachments were issued by the Sheriff of Bombay against Goomteebaee, widow of Govind Girdhur. As soon as the plaintiffs heard that these writs had been placed in the Sheriff's hand, they sent a letter to him through their solicitor on the 19th December, intimating to him that he should not remove the cotton bales before the payment of Rs. 575. Between the 19th and the 22nd December, the Sheriff, notwithstanding the above intimation, removed the goods from their premises. On the 22nd December another letter was sent to the defendant, calling upon him to pay the balance of Rs. 575, but he did not pay it,—and hence the present action. The learned advocate then cited authorities showing how the law stood with reference to destraining goods both in England and in India. Among the cases cited there was one which was some time ago disposed of in the High Court by Mr. Justice Westropp, and in which an elaborate judgment was given by that learned Judge—namely, the case of *Nowrojee Byramjee* vs. *H. Rogers.*

Mr. Mayhew said that the rule with reference to distraining goods now in existence in the High Court was this: The party whose goods had been distrained should appear in Court before the Judge by whose order the writ had been issued, to satisfy him that he had a right over the goods.

The Judge pointed out that the landlord claimed in this Court that he had a right over the goods.

Mr. Latham argued that his client acted in Common Law right. They were right to apply to the Sheriff for payment.

Mr. Mayhew contended that it was impossible to sue the Sheriff for debt. He was not liable for debt. He might be liable for damages.

The Judge said it was an action for rent which was payable by the Sheriff.

Mr. Mayhew said that in England it was a rule that the Sheriff could not be made liable for rent.

Mr. George Brookes, Superintendent of the Company, was the only witness who was called on behalf of the plaintiffs, and he proved the facts of the case to be as was stated by Mr. Latham in his opening remarks.

Mr. Mayhew for the defence said it must be taken from the evidence of the witness, that this was a case of tenancy at will, and that the distress was not put on during the tenancy. In the case of *Turner vs. Barnes*, reported in Vol. 31 Law Journal, Queen's Bench, p. 170, the facts seemed to be these. The plaintiff, Turner, was a tenant at will at yearly rent. He died, leaving rent in arrears. Next day the lessor distrained the premises which were occupied by plaintiff's servant, and on the following day the widow of the deceased took out the letters of administration. It was held that the distress was not justified. Goomteebaee was not sued in the High Court as the representative, but as the widow of the deceased. The learned gentleman argued that in Common Law after the tenancy had determined a distress could not be made. If the tenancy had determined by the death of the deceased there was an end to the right of distress. The Sheriff could never be liable until the goods be removed and sold. It was admitted that those goods were attached under a process of the High Court, and, therefore, the learned gentleman argued that the action against the Sheriff was premature. According to section 246 of the Civil Procedure Code, the plaintiff had their remedy in the High Court.

The Judge adjourned the case for his judgment.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Appended is the List of Business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations to-morrow, the 5th of February, at midday.

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council :—

1. Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "Bill to repeal Section 3 of Act XXI of 1852, and to remove doubts as to what powers and duties of a Collector may be legally exercised and performed by an Assistant or Deputy Collector."
2. Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "Bill to amend the Law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay."
3. Letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "Bill to amend the Schedule annexed to Act No. V of 1867 (Bombay)."
4. Telegram and letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of the Governor General to the "City Surveys and Amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act Bill."
5. Report of the Select Committee on the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill.
6. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay submitting the Resolution passed by the Bench of Justices on the subject of the Bombay Municipal Loan Bill.

II.—Bills and Orders of the day :—

1. Bill No. 2 of 1869. A Bill to empower the commission appointed by Government to investigate the circumstances and causes of a recent fatal accident at the Bhore Ghaut Incline on the G. I. P. Railway, and to report on the measures to be adopted to secure the future safe working of the line, to take evidence upon oath.—First reading.
2. Bill No. 7 of 1868.—A Bill to provide in the Presidency of Bombay funds for expenditure on objects of local public utility and improvement, and to constitute Local Committees for the due administration of such funds.—First reading.
3. Bill No. 1 of 1869.—A Bill for taxing Professions and Trades within the City of Bombay, for Municipal purposes.—First reading.
4. Bill No. 5 of 1868.—A Bill to empower the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay to raise a loan for temporary purposes.—Second reading.

III. Notices of Motion :—

1. The Hon'ble the Advocate General will move that the standing orders be suspended in order that Bill No. 2 of 1869 may be read a first time.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield will move for leave to extend the time for presenting the report of the Select Committee on the Kurrachee Municipal Bill.

DECREE AGAINST A KATTIAWAR CHIEF.

The application brought by a Chief of Palitana to set aside a decree of the High Court against him was disposed of by Sir Joseph Arnould on Tuesday. The first hearing, it may be recollected, came on about the time of the opening of the Broach Exhibition, and the circumstances of the case were reported in the *Gazette* of 23rd December. The applicant was described as Ghoel Shri Soorsangjee Purtabsingjee, Chief of Palitana, and he applied to the Court to have an order to set aside a decree passed in a suit at the instance of Ladcooverbai, widow. This decree had been passed against him in December 1865, but in consequence of the defendant residing beyond, and being possessed of no property, moveable or immoveable, within the jurisdiction of this Court, the plaintiff could not execute it. The plaintiff stated, that having heard that the defendant was about to go to Broach to be present at the approaching Exhibition there, she took some action in the matter by asking the Prothonotary to furnish her with a certificate of the non-satisfaction of the decree within the jurisdiction of this Court for the purpose of executing it against the defendant or his property in Broach. This, however, reached the ears of the defendant or his men employed by him in Bombay to watch the movements of the plaintiff in the matter, and he made the present attempt to prevent her from executing the decree by making this application to the Court to have the decree set aside. The application was founded on the following affidavit by Suroopchund Manockchund, an agent of the defendant :—

1. The plaint in this action asked to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 16,09? for balance of money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant in Bombay, for money lent to, and paid for, the defendant in Bombay at his request, and for interest upon money and accounts adjusted and signed by the agent to the defendant in Bombay.
2. I believe that the plaintiff fraudulently described the defendant in plaint as an inhabitant of Palitana, instead of Rajah or Thakoor of Palitana, with a view that he may be made amenable to the English court of justice.
3. I believe that the writ of summons sent to the address of the defendant did not reach him personally in time so as to enable him to appear in this Court on the 23rd December, 1865.
4. I believe that the account was not adjusted by a constituted attorney of the defendant's, and that the defendant had a good defence to the action.
5. I am advised that the defendant, being a native independent chief of a second grade in Kattiawar, is not amenable to the English courts of justice.
6. I believe that no writ has been executed against the defendant since the date of the decree.

The case was called on Tuesday, and Mr. White and Mr. Mayhew (instructed by Mr. Shamrao Pandoorang) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Pigot (instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley) for the defendant.

Mr. Pigot supported the application, referring to Government documents to show that the applicant was a chief of the second class, and so did not come within the jurisdiction of the court.

Mr. White then replied. He held that the defendant's acceptance of the service implied recognition of the jurisdiction, and that he should not have accepted the service if he thought he was an independent prince, and that to come forward now after two years and a half of an interval and ask the court to set aside the decree was a piece of impertinence. The plaintiff had got a barren decree, but there was no reason why the defendant should now come forward and increase the expenses.

His Lordship said he must hold that the decree could not be set aside under section 119, that section required that the defendant should show sufficient cause for his being prevented from attending the court, and it would not do to meet that by saying his position was sufficient reason for not coming to the court. As to the question of costs, however, he was not so clear, for the plaintiff had got her decree by a plaint which did not give the defendant's proper description, which title had it been stated might have raised the question of the defendant's independence.

Mr. White replied that all that was information which the defendant could have stated himself. But he had not chosen to do so, and now sought to cure it by this application.

His Lordship remarked that he must confess he did not see why the defendant should have brought this application. The only reason mentioned was that the unfortunate defendant was one of those who visited the Exhibition at Broach. There was an impression that there had been some beating up for Thakoors to attend there. He did not know if that was true or not, and he could not see any reason for this application.

After some further remarks the application to have the decree set aside was refused with costs.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—3rd Feb.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Theft Cases.—Boodenbhoy Shaik Rahim was charged with stealing two table knives, belonging to Mr. C. J. Mayhew, barrister-at-law, and was on conviction sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Imam Mahadoo was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for stealing nine pieces of wearing apparel belonging to one Nusserwanjee Nowrojee.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S MISSION.

On Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, the annual public examination of the General Assembly's Institution, Agiary Lane, Kalbadevie, was held in the Institution, and was attended by a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the mission. The Hon'ble Colonel Marriott, C. S. I., occupied the chair.

The different classes were examined on the several subjects of study, and a large number of recitations were given by the pupils. The recitations were generally well delivered, but perhaps just rather too much time was occupied by them, and probably many of those present would have preferred to see the boys give proof of their practical instruction by doing a few sums on the blackboard or by reading from some part of a book which they had not formerly gone over. Most of the boys displayed a very fair knowledge of historical events, and of geography, though of course some of the answers were amusing, as for instance, when one boy said the Nile was 3,000 *feet* long, and when another boy who recited Portia's oration on Mercy, when asked what character in the play delivered that beautiful speech, replied "Shylock the Jew." The lower classes were examined by their respective teachers, and the two higher classes by Mr. W. F. Melvin, the headmaster. The school appears to be in a flourishing position. The number of pupils attending is 343, of whom 295 are Hindoos, 26 Roman Catholics, 7 Protestants, 9 Jews, and 6 Mahomedans. All the classes having been examined,

Mr. Chas. I. Cameron read the annual report of the Institution, which was as follows :—

"The educational character of the school will be best understood from the results of the Government examination for the year. These are as follows :—

Presented for examination	204
Passed in one or all of the subjects	196
Obtained certificates for admission to public service	16
Passed Matriculation examination	4

The sum of Rs. 1,781-8 was obtained as grant-in-aid, against Rs. 1,504-8 in the former year, a result the more noticeable as several schools showed a marked falling off in this particular.

"These few facts show that the institution is doing its own share of the great educational work going on in the country, and with a fair share of success.

"But as it is not the educational character of the institution on account of which it appeals to the interest and support of the public, but its moral and religious character, it is necessary to say a few words specially on this point.

"Judging then by the amount of religious instruction given, and the interest taken in it by the pupils, it is important to remark that the institution, as a missionary agency, does not now occupy the high position intended for it, nor the one which, externally, it did for some time occupy.

"For in the first place, the actual amount of time daily devoted to the teaching of the Bible, is less by half an hour than it was formerly. And, secondly, the pressure of secular studies, and the importance attached to these in a school securing a grant-in-aid, produces an anxiety among pupils and teachers which interferes with the interest taken in religion. This statement places the position of the school in as plain a light as possible.

"But it must not be supposed that the school has consequently entirely, or even to a great extent, lost its missionary character. It is only placed in a new and difficult position by the pressure of an all-engrossing desire for education, or more properly for the rewards which education can obtain. And this effect must be felt to a greater or less extent, wherever education awakes the hope of gratifying the demands of ambition or cupidity. The value of the school as a missionary agency must not therefore be judged by any ideal standard, but by contrast with such schools as either ignore or actively oppose the Christian religion.

"In this school every boy is supposed to be in possession of a bible, every boy reads the Bible, and is taught its truths, the majority in the Vernacular, those who understand it in English. There is a certain amount of time—three quarter of an hour on an average—devoted daily to purely religious instruction in each class. The school is opened and closed with prayer, and from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour is employed every evening in bringing before the minds of the pupils the more solemn truths of Christianity, life and death, heaven and hell, the results of faith and unbelief, and thus reaching their consciences. In addition to this the reading books used are those of the Madras Series, compiled with the sole object of meeting the wants of an Indian mission school. In these books the most thorough exposure of the errors of Hindooism, scientific, moral, and spiritual is made, the purer morality of the Gospel is illustrated and enforced, and the only way of salvation through a crucified Saviour is thereby set forth. Such books read habitually for years cannot fail of producing a deep effect, moral and intellectual, upon the minds of the pupils.

"It will be seen then that, although the highest desires of the friends are not satisfied by the present state of things, there is not only something done, but there is a great deal done, and of a most important character. Contrast with this the state of things in other schools, where either the religion of Christ is altogether ignored, or regarded through the blinding mists of prejudice, and it will appear very plain what an important work we are doing and how worthy it is of the interest, sympathy, and support of all who have the cause of Christ and of truth at heart.

"I may remark that an important alteration has taken place in the arrangements of the school. Instead of being under the charge of the superintendent of the mission, it has been placed in charge of a head master who can devote his whole time and attention to it, while the missionary is free to attend to the higher and more special object of the mission, the direct promulgation of the truth. And I can testify to the deep interest shown by the present head-master, and the diligence, zeal, and energy with which he has discharged his duties." (Applause.)

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said that if he had consulted his own feelings when he was requested to preside on the present occasion he should hardly have consented to take the chair. Many of those present were aware that on the same occasion last year the chair was occupied by Dr. McLeod, and they would also remember the apt and gracious words of encouragement that he addressed to the pupils, and the vigorous and stirring appeal he made to the audience themselves. He need say little of the difference between Dr. McLeod and himself. He could not give such force and weight to the discharge of the functions of Chairman on an occasion like the present as Dr. McLeod did; but, notwithstanding, he readily assented to do so that day as well as he was able, for he was glad as a member of the Church of England to show his sympathy for the work of a sister Church and the interest he took in all that concerned the work of education. As regarded the examinations, he thought that for the most part the questions in general history, Bible history, and geography had been well answered by the pupils; but perhaps his experience was like that of the audience was that they always were so on these public occasions,—(laughter)—and he therefore should not attach so much value as he did to that, if there were not evidence from other sources that the institution maintained an excellent standard of instruction. He must remember also that above and beyond the ordinary instruction common to all schools the purpose of this institution was to make the conveyance of that instruction a means of imparting what might not be otherwise so well received—namely, instruction in Christianity. And now he would address himself more particularly to the older pupils or other natives not Christians present who were old enough to form an independent judgment for themselves. A knowledge of Christianity such as one man could give to another was twofold; there was a knowledge of the historical facts on which it rested, and the knowledge of the power it was exhibiting as a principle of individual and social life. The last was the only thing that could give worthy significance to what were commonly called the evidences of Christianity. He would admit with shame that they would perhaps find much difficulty in reconciling the lives of professing Christians round them with the tenets of the Christian religion, but if he did not believe it was such a regenerating power notwithstanding those difficulties he should not be addressing them now. The more they studied history the more they would see that it was so. There was a phenomenon common to them all, a track of footsteps which was not distinguishable, if they looked to the ground at their feet, but which would be seen plainly enough if they viewed it from a distance. The shadows of the moral defects of character might obscure the impress of Christianity in those immediately around them, but if they took a larger view of its influence in society, they would see its impress plainly enough. To those whom he was addressing, the older ones especially, he would say that they should cultivate such a large and candid view of the fruits of the various religious systems of the world. To those who had the learning, or opportunity for studying their own sacred writings the Shasters, Zendavesta, or Koran, he would say that, if they had been taught to regard them as of divine origin let them judge for themselves whether Christianity was not something more divine. And if they would test the power of Christianity by its effects on the lives of individuals, let them see that their scrutiny was careful and close enough, for they knew that extremes met. The largest view they could command would show the universal power of Christianity and its influence upon society, and a closer scrutiny would show them here and there some lives which would seem to them like the life of Christ reflected. Such was the force and witness of mere purity of life and fervent love that no one could resist its influence. It might attact or it repel, but it would exert influence. He would urge them to furnish their minds with the truth from whatever source they could obtain it—historical, scientific, moral, religious, and the one true God whom all noble minds of whatever age and creed and of necessity, however ignorantly, felt after, if happily they might find Him, would not let their honest search after truth to fail, whether they in this life individually felt that they found it or not. He prayed that God would prosper the work of the institution. (Applause.)

The prizes having been presented to the pupils by Colonel Marriott,

Mr. John Connon said that with the consent of the meeting he would propose that they should award a vote of thanks to the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott for his kindness and the ability with which he had presided over the meeting. (Applause.) Colonel Marriott's modesty had suggested a contrast which would not have occurred with any of the rest of them; for without any disrespect to Dr. Norman McLeod, he would say that they had had a very suggestive and thoughtful address, and such he was sure as had afforded great gratification to all present. (Applause.) He noticed that his friend, Mr. Melvin, in his examination, had been very particular in that part which referred to Scotland, which he thought had drawn a smile from the countenances of some good people who had had the misfortune to be born on the south of the Tweed—(laughter)—but for his part he thought it a very proper thing for Mr. Melvin to do in an institution such as this, which owed its origin to that obscure part of the world, Scotland, and was a standing message from the poor Scottish people of their love to this heathen country—and it was a service, and in some respects a sacrifice, which was willingly tendered, and which he was happy to find was considered by their Hon'ble Chairman, whom he would not call an entirely disinterested gentleman, but at all events a good judge, to be a good one. He ought not conclude perhaps without taking notice of the fact that there was another institution equally important, at the head of which at all events there was a gentleman whom he supposed they might called their friend, philosopher, and guide, Dr. Wilson, whom he was happy to see present at this meeting. (Applause.) The two institutions in his judgment, and he hoped they would agree with him, were together a great message of peace from that part of the Christian world, Scotland, and the source, he hoped, of unmixed good. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then pronounced the Benediction, and the proceedings terminated.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES.

The following are the Entries for to-day's Races :—

The Dealers' Plate.

Sunjer.	Secunder.

Forbes' Stakes.

Melbourne.	Budelight.

Galloway Plate.

Nadur.	Syed Ahmed.
Whitefoot.	Eclipse.

Club Stakes.

Greybeard.	Grand Master.
Khusro.	

The Hack Stakes.

Prince Alfred.	Benedict.
Charlie.	Denmark.
Antalo.	Grey Leg.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Meeting.

Saturday, 30th January, 1869.

A 25 Gold Mohur Handicap for all Arabs, 2 miles.

Highlander	1
Growler	2
Actæon	3

Won easily.

A Free Handicap for all Horses.

Bellona	1
Erl King	2
Adventaress	3

Won by half a length.

The Criterion Stakes.

Favorite	1
Vanderdecken	2

Won easily.

Country-bred Handicap.

Shamrock	1
Eruption	2

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(*Gazette of India, Jan.* 30.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer upon the under-mentioned gentleman the privilege of the private entree to Government House :—

Colonel T. F. Wilson, C.B., Staff Corps, Aide-de-Camp to Her Majesty the Queen.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General notifies the following appointment, with effect from the 13th January :—

Surgeon J. Fayrer, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio First Surgeon, College Hospital, to act, until further orders, as Surgeon to His Excellency, in addition to his present duties.

Lieutenant M. Protheroe, of the Madras Staff Corps, is appointed Second Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair.

Mr. P. Whalley, of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Howell, or until further orders. Mr. Whalley took charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 29th January.

Mr. F. Housman, Recorder of Rangoon, received charge of the duties of his office from Lieutenant Colonel Ardagh, Commissioner of Pegu, on the forenoon of the 7th January.

Lieutenant J. Ducat, while officiating as Deputy Commissioner of Baitool, in the Central Provinces, is invested with the powers described in Section I. of Act XV. of 1862.

The services of Lieutenant F. B. Morris, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 6th November 1868 :—

Mr. W. C. Rossenrode Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Lieutenant W. M. Campbell, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. G. Shelverton, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 3rd Grade, during the absence of Lieutenant T. T. Carter, R.E., or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. Dummler, R.E., and Lieutenant M. W. Rogers, R.E., Assistant Surveyors, 2nd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are promoted to the 1st Grade, with effect from the 15th December last, to fill existing vacancies.

Lieutenant H. Trotter, R.E., Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, is appointed to be a Surveyor of the 3rd Grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following appointments in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 6th November last :—

Mr. R. B. Smart, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Captain J. Sconce, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Lieutenant W. Barron, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant A. D. Butter, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. G. Barrett, Sub-Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, Revenue Branch of the Survey Department, is appointed an Assistant Surveyor (Civil), of the 2nd Grade, in the Senior Department, with effect from the 30th December.

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Probationary Assistant Surveyor in the Revenue Survey Department, is confirmed as an Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th November last.

The Reverend G. D. Symonds, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his return from leave on the 11th January. Mr. Symonds' services are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The Reverend Edward Templeman, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to retire from the service from the 28th November 1868.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Infantry Branch of the Deolee Irregular Force :—

Jemadar Shaik Ramzan to be Subadar Major, vice Mahaseelall Tewary, invalided, with effect from 11th December 1868.

Havildar Muddey Khan to be Jemadar, vice Shaik Ramzan, promoted.

Moung Kanban, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, is promoted to the 3rd Class, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st December 1867, vice Moung Hurjin, deceased.

Moung Tsanhlaban to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, 1st Grade, in British Burmah, with effect from the 3rd January 1868.

Major Ralph Ousley, Officiating Settlement Officer of Roy Bareilly in the Province of Oudh, is granted the usual leave of absence, preparatory to applying for further leave to Europe on furlough, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. F. Beddy, an Assistant Commissioner of the Central Provinces, obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate, from the 9th June 1867 to 13th December 1868 inclusive.

Surgeon W. H. Colvill, appointed to officiate in medical charge of the Political Agency in Turkish Arabia by Notification No. 254, dated 5th February 1867, is confirmed in that appointment.

Assistant Surgeon G. O. Ohesnaye to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Kamandoo (Nipal), with effect from 1st March next, or from the date on which he may relieve Dr. D. Wright.

Captain P. W. Bannerman, Commandant of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Bheel Agent, has been granted twenty days' leave of absence preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Captain T. Cadell, v.c., 2nd in Command of the Malwa Bheel Corps and Deputy Bheel Agent, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and Bheel Agent during the absence of Captain Bannerman.

Mr. T. C. Hill, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in that Department, with effect from the evening of the 23rd September last, on which date he relieved Mr. Superintendent J. H. Nowill of the charge of the Assam Division.

Mr. Jeffery Jullian Allen, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade in the Telegraph Department, with effect from the 29th November last, reported his arrival on the 21st January.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In reference to an Office Memorandum of the Home Department, dated the 7th instant, forwarding certain documents regarding the eligibility of Mr. D. G. Barkley, of the Bengal Civil Service, for two years' furlough to Europe, the Supreme Government passed the following Resolution :—"The Accountant General, Punjab, reports that Mr. Barkley's service reckons from the 29th December 1857, that he had sick leave to Europe for 15 months in 1862-63, and that his actual service up to 23rd September 1868, when he left Mooltan on subsidiary leave preparatory to embarking for Europe, amounts to 9 years, 5 months, and 26 days, and that he is therefore entitled, under the new rules, to two years' furlough on private affairs. This report is manifestly incorrect. Mr. Barkley by his actual service has indeed gained two years' furlough, but against this must be set the amount of sick leave he has already had, namely, 15 months, thus leaving only nine months to his credit. Rule XXIX. has no bearing on the point at issue. That rule merely declares the aggregate amount of leave remaining to be taken during an officer's entire service. It in no way alters the rules in Chapter I for taking such leave."

The following arrangements have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council consequent on the grant by the Government of Bombay of a furlough to Europe for two years to Surgeon Major J. F. Shekleton, A. B. M. B., Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint :—

Surgeon H. E. Busteed, late Officiating Assay Master of the Madras Mint, to officiate as Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint.

Surgeon P. F. Bellew, Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, to officiate as Assay Master of the Madras Mint.

Mr. F. W. Peterson, to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint. Dr Bellew made over charge of the office of Deputy Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint to Mr. Peterson, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

Mr. D. R. Onslow is to be Secretary to the Statistical Committee.

Mr. J. L. Lushington received charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bombay, from Mr. C. E. Chapman, on the afternoon of the 12th January. Mr. Lushington is allowed the usual subsidiary in addition to the furlough to Europe for two years, which was granted to him by the Government of Fort Saint George on the 8th December.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government General Order No 235 of the 13th March 1856, it is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a Good Service Pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 9th June 1868, in room of Colonel E. Brice, deceased :—

Colonel W. G. Woods, of the Madras Staff Corps, Cornet, 4th March 1828; Lieutenant, 30th January 1834; Brevet Captain, 4th March 1843; Captain 30th March 1849; Brevet Major, 20th June 1854; Major, 18th February 1861; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, 18th February 1861; Lieutenant Colonel, 18th February 1863; Brevet Colonel, 18th February 1865. Departmental Service—Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, appointed by General Order, dated 23rd May 1840; Assistant Adjutant General of the Army appointed by General Order, dated 15th April 1845; Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, appointed by General Order, dated 26th October 1853; Adjutant General of the Army to 10th April 186?, appointed by General Order, dated 28th October 1853; Acting Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, appointed by General Order, dated 26th August 1864. Field Service—Served with the force detached under Brigadier Williamson to the Bisley Ghat for the purpose of co-operating with Colonel Greene's Brigade in suppressing the insurrection in Canara, 1837; on field service with the Regiment under Brigadier Watson in the Saugor Division and Bundlecund in 1842-43, when in command of a field detachment (December 1842) consisting of a troop of the 9th light Dragoons, the Head Quarters of the 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, surprised a party of rebels north of the Nerbudda, and captured 23 prisoners; was employed as Brigade Major to the Madras troops in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories during the Gwalior Campaign in 1843-44.

The services of Lieutenant Colonel D. Briggs, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

The following appointment is made :—

Captain C. Case, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Jhansie, to be a Sub-Assistant Commissary General of the 3rd Class on probation, vice Captain Parker, promoted to 2nd Class.

The services of Assistant Surgeon G. C. Chesnaye are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The services of Lieutenant B. H. Russell, of the General List, Infantry, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 13th Bengal Cavalry, being no longer required as Officiating Doing duty Officer, Stud Department, are re-placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Thomas Herbert Lewin, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Hill Tracts, Chittagong, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Ruxton Encas Alexander, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Rattray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native Light Infantry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) George Hutchinson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain (now Major) John Pringle Sherriff, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years, under the Regulations of 1863, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Alexander Lindsay, of the late 68th Regiment of Native Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain Edward Tierney, of the Royal Artillery, 2nd Class Commissary of Ordnance, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Edward John Vivian, of the Medical Department, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon William Caldwell Smith, M.D., of the Medical Department, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Captain (Local Major) Charles Nedham, of the 55th Foot, Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, Presidency Division, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 4th Jan. 1868, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The undermentioned Officers of the Medical Department having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon, from the 29th January 1868, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of

WHIST LAW AND EQUITY.

THE following curious case of whist law was recently submitted to our decision:—

The cards have been dealt, and while the players are sorting their hands one of the four turns round to speak to a bystander. While thus engaged he places his cards before him on the table with their faces upwards, thereby exposing two cards, viz, the King and Queen of Diamonds, which, however, completely cover the remaining 11 cards, and prevent them from being seen by any of the players. The question arises whether or not the whole 13 cards are liable to be treated as "exposed," and called at the option of the adversaries? We decided that the whole of the 13 cards were, in strict whist law, "exposed cards," and as such must be left on the table to be called by the adversaries; and we are happy to find that our ruling has been confirmed by a well-known writer and high authority on the game, to whom we submitted the case.

There is, however, a good deal to be said on each side of the question, and ou this score we commend it to the attention of such of our readers as may take an interest in the subtleties of whist law.—*Bell's Life*.

FRENCH SPORT.

THE continental shooting jacket must be of bright green velvet, vandyked with gold braid and buttons, with all sorts of pockets, and lacing to match, frogs, tags, &c. It is usually accompanied by a gamebag of the most prodigious and complicated description, in which, perhaps, at the end of the day, the largest *gibier* will be a lark or a song thrush. Curious, too, are the notions of the *chasse* which a Frenchman indulges in, as set forth and illustrated on a broad sheet published in Paris. Almost the whole of the French feathered race, save the *Rapteres*, are there set down as *gibier*, and the most abominable acts of poaching pourtrayed as sport. The *chasse courant* and the *chasse conchant* are accepted definitions—and there are fellows behind hedges shooting through holes and gaps, and using a call to attract the birds; and others concealed in cow or sheep skins or in huge frames of branches and leaves (like Jack-in-the-Green on May day), and these methods are employed in the *chasse* of the *perdrix*. Hares and *foxes* (!) are being coursed by greyhounds, while the sportsman is taking a pot shot at the flying quarry over a hedge to make things easy and comfortable for the dogs—and then the dogs! The pointers and setters would make the renowned Bill George's head a porcupine's back for ever. In respect to the Frenchman's fishing, he is as ingrained a poacher and pot fisher as ever existed. He has not the most distant comprehension of sport. Dead lines, bow nets, wires, spears, cast nets, spring machines with alarum bells, and every diabolical invention which the ingenuity Frenchmen can devise are put into force against the fish; as for fence months, the heavier a fish is in spawn the better he likes it. Poor fish! a tithe of this ingenuity had sufficed to depisciate more or less every river from Boulogne to Arcachon. For no where are there finer rivers with less fish in them than in France, and all the efforts of the Government to restock the rivers artificially are waste labour while the spirit of poaching so pervades the entire population. No. The foreigner's sport is an unquestionable mistake if measured by our rules, and as regards his recreation he takes Paris, or Vienna, or, Berlin, to the seasides or the baths with him: he gets a little better air and a little more washing than usual. He does a little extra in billiards, dominoes, dancing, intrigue, and smoke. He amuses himself a little more than he does when he is at home, and he gambles a little more; but of the strong exercise of the moor or the salmon river, the outrigger or the cricket field, and the hearty, healthful tone which they bring to all the faculties, he knows, save in rare cases, little or nothing.—*Fraser's Magazine for January*.

A NEW LIGHT.

A NEW system of manufacturing gas and supplying dwellings therewith is now in course of introduction into Canada. The process, we believe, owes its origin to American ingenuity. We are so habituated to connect the manufacture of gas with furnaces and coke-producing ovens, that it will astonish our readers to be told that no fire is used in any form to produce the new article. On the contrary, the works are immersed in water, and seemingly the only trouble will be to keep out the frost. We may tax the credulity of our readers when we assert that, in order to secure a supply of gas extending over twelve months, all that is necessary is to make the receiving vessel roomy enough to hold the requisite quantity of the raw material. That material consists of the refuse of petroleum works, and is known as gasoline. Its value hitherto has been slight. The works consist of a strong cask, some eight feet in diameter by ten feet in depth, inside of which is another cask, some three feet in diameter by the same depth. The smaller vessel is raised to the level of the larger one, which is filled with water and rises a few feet above the surface. An outside sheet iron case, like a miniature gasometer, covers the large cask, and can be elevated to hold the quantity of gas proportioned to the works. The piping is similar to that employed in ordinary gas works. The natural inquiry of any who see the simple machinery we have described is to know how the gas is generated. The process is the simplest imaginable. A pipe, with the end perforated, enters the smaller cask and reposes at the bottom thereof. At the other extremity, and outside the works, the pipe is connected with an air-pump, and when the smaller cask has been filled with gasoline and the atmospheric air is injected through the pipes, it rises through the gasoline in the form of bubbles—in other words, the atmospheric air being forced through gasoline, assume the nature of gas, and that gas burns as brilliantly as that produced from bituminous coal. It is obvious that the cost of lighting a house is reduced to a minimum when all that is needed in a district of gasoline and an air-pump. This invention will be of invaluable service to country villages and individual proprietors, as the cost of lighting premises will be less than entailed by candles, coal oil, or coal gas, and the risk of explosion must be very much diminished in consequence of the mode of manufacture. We believe that gas made in the manner we have described is inodorous. This may be considered an objection, as an escape cannot be noticed with the same certainty as with the odorous coal gas. We have thus almost a certainty of cheap light at a cost much below what that essential article now entails upon us.—*Montreal Paper*.

CHINESE STREET JUGGLERS.

STREET jugglers and mountebanks abound in Canton, and in fact in every Chinese city. They also travel from place to place throughout the country, displaying their feats and picking up a few cash here and there. As a general thing their juggling feats do not amount to a great deal, yet some of them are very clever, and would create fully as much of a theatrical furore in the United States as did the Japanese performers. Sword swallowing and stone eating appear to be the commonest feats, and operators of this description can be seen in almost every street. One fellow, however, performed a number of feats in front of our hotel which demand from me more than a passing notice. He stationed himself in the centre of the street, and having blown a blast upon a bugle to give warning that he was about to begin his entertainment, he took a small lemon or orange tree, which was covered with fruit, and balanced it upon his head. He then blew a sort of chirping whistle, when immediately a number of rice birds came from every direction settled upon the boughs of the bush he balanced or fluttered about his head. He then took a cup in his hand and began to rattle some seeds in it, when the birds disappeared. Taking a small bamboo tube, he next took the seeds, and putting one in it, blew it at one of the fruit, when it opened, and out flew one of the birds which fluttered about the circle surrounding the performer. He continued to shoot his seeds at the oranges until nearly a dozen birds were released. He then removed the tree from his forehead, and setting it down took up a dish, which he held above his head, when all the birds flew into it. Then he covered it over with a cover, and giving it a whirl or two about his head, opened it and displayed a quantity of eggs, the shells of which he broke with a little stick, releasing a bird from each shell. The trick was neatly performed, and defied detection from my eyes. The next trick was equally clever and difficult of detection. Borrowing a handkerchief from one of the spectators, he took an orange, cut a small hole in it, then squeezed all the juice out, and crammed the handkerchief into it. Giving the handkerchief to a bystander to hold, he caught up a teapot, and began to pour a cup of tea from it, when the spout became clogged. Looking into the pot, apparently for the purpose of detecting what was the matter, he pulled out the handkerchief, and returned it to the owner. He next took the orange from the bystander and cut it open, when it was found to be full of rice. He performed a number of very pleasing feats, but I have given enough to satisfy the readers that they areequally as expert as the Japanese.—*Correspondent Chicago Tribune*.

AT AN AUSTRALIAN RACE-COURSE.

THE afternoon of New Year's day I spent at the "Midsummer Meeting" of the Sydney Jockey Club, on the race-course near the city, where I found a vast crowd of holiday-makers assembled on the bare red earth that did duty for "turf," although there was a hot wind blowing, and the thermometer stood at 103 deg. in the shade. For my conveyance to the race-course I trusted to one of the Australian hansom cabs, made with fixed Venetian blinds on either side so as to allow a free draught of air. The ladies in the grand stand were scarcely to be distinguished from Englishwomen in dress or countenance, but the crowd presented several curious types. The fitness of the term "corn-stalks" applied to the Australian-born boys was made evident by a glance at their height and slender build; they have plenty of activity and health, but are wanting in power and weight. The girls, too, are slight and thin; delicate, without being sickly. Grown men who have emigrated as lads and lived ten or fifteen years in New Zealand, eating much meat, spending their days in the open air, constantly in the saddle, are burly, bearded, strapping fellows, physically the perfection of the English race, but wanting in refinement and grace of mind, and this apparently by constitution; not through the accident of occupation or position. In Australia there is promise of a more intellectual nation: the young Australians ride as well, shoot as well, swim as well, as the New Zealanders; are as little given to book-learning, but there is more shrewed intelligence, more wit and quickness, in the sons of the larger continent. The Australians boast that they possess the Grecian climate, and every young face in the Sydney crowd showed me that their sky is not more like that of the Peloponnesus than they are like the old Athenians. The eager burning democracy that is springing up in the Australian great towns is as widely different from the republicanism of the older States of the American Union as it is from the good-natured conservatism of New Zealand, and their high capacity for personal enjoyment would of itself suffice to distinguish the Australians from both Americans and British. Large as must be the amount of convict blood in New South Wales, there was no trace of it in the features of those present upon the race-course. Ths inhabitants of colonies which have never received felon emigrants often cry out that Sydney is a convict city, but the prejudice is not borne out by the countenances of the inhabitants, nor by the records of local crime. The black stain has not yet wholly disappeared: the streets of Sydney are still a greater disgrace to civilization than are even those of London; but putting the lighter immoralities aside, security for life and property is not more perfect in England than in New South Wales. The last of the bushrangers was taken while I was in Sydney. The race-day was followed by a succession of hot winds, during which only the excellence of the fruit-markets made Sydney endurable.—*Greater Britain. By Charles Wentworth Dilke*.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF FRANCE.

(Daily News.)

An operation, analogous to that of the proposed separation of the Siamese twins, has been successfully effected in journalism. M. Rouher has been the surgeon. The ligament which united the non-official and the official parts of the *Moniteur* has been cut. That journal, which for nearly three-quarters of a century has been the authorised diarist of successive French Governments, has lost this character. Hitherto its title and sub-title have been *Moniteur Universal—Journal Officiel de l'Empire Francais*. Now the *Moniteur* will be one paper, owned, as before, by a private proprietary. The *Journal Officiel*, a title of necessity dropped with the loss of the character described in it, will be another, the exclusive possession and organ of the French Government, which has taken refuge in the abandoned name as a naked hermit crab scuttles into the first empty shell it can find. At first, there seems to have been some dispute as to which of the two parts of the old *Moniteur* was the true *Moniteur*; which was the natural growth, and which was the excrescence. Historically, and as a matter of property, there ought to have been no doubt on this point. The *Moniteur* had existed many years before it became the official newspaper, and successive Governments simply used, on terms supposed to be advantageous to both parties, an ordinary newspaper as their means of communicating with the public. In one of his earlier speeches Mr. Bright likened what he deemed the extravagant pretensions of the English aristocracy to be the people of England, to a wen which had reached such enormous dimensions that, the question of surgical operation having arisen, it had the effrontery to assert that it was the head, and that the true head was the wen. The French Government did not go to quite this length. It asserted that the wen, or the official part of the *Moniteur*, was a head, though not exclusively the head; and had a right to the common name. The Tribunal of Commerce did not bear out this view; and the new official organ will be simply the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire Francais*, and of whatever may follow the French Empire. By this separation a curious chapter in the political and journalistic history of France comes to an end. The career of the *Moniteur* has been contemporary with the course of the French Revolution, of which the Second Empire is but the most recent development. In 1789, the States-General were opened and the French Revolution began. In 1789, also, Charles Joseph Panckouke issued the first number of the *Gazette Nationale, ou le Moniteur Universel*. The issues of the present year recal the old title, while reversing its order. They bear the imprint, *Le Moniteur Universel—Gazette Nationale, fondée en* 1789. From that date it was the best newspaper register of events in France. In 1800 it set apart a special portion of its space for the "Acts of the Government." In 1811 it dropped its first title, now resumed, of the *Gazette Nationale*, and called itself the *Moniteur* only. At the time of the Restoration it became, what it has since remained, the official organ of the Government. What will be its future course? The political world is before it where to choose. The boldest step would be to go into direct opposition, like the *Debats* and the *Temps*, but this would look like the malice of a discarded servant. The Government, moreover, which evidently covets the title of *Moniteur*, might find a means of gaining it under the press-laws; and the *Moniteur* is bound to avoid prosecutions and suppression. At present it seems to affect a timid independence. It need not trouble itself about consistency; for it can neither be perfectly consistent nor wholly inconsistent. A newspaper which has been the official organ of the Restoration, of the Monarchy of July, of the Provisional Government in 1848, and of the second Empire—which has been in turn Legitimist, Orleanist, Republican and Imperialist, must have one precedent in favour of its adhesion to any political party, and three or four against it. In the meantime, the historic value of the *Moniteur* cannot but be lessened. Mr. Froude's theory that the motives of Governments are to be sought with simple faith in their public professions, and that the intentions of the Tudor legislature, for example, are set forth without deceit or reserve in the preambles to Acts of Parliament, betrays an amiable and trustful temper. Inquirers who are unable to attain to this unsuspecting and child-like attitude of mind may yet acknowledge materials for history in official versions of facts and pretexts of conduct. For more than half a century the *Moniteur* has been a repertory of documents of this kind. Whatever other merits it may possess, it will be so no longer.

DANCE, MY CHILDREN!

"Dance, my children! lads and lasses!
Cut and shuffle, toes and heels!
Piper, roar from every chanter
Hurricanes of Highland reels!

"Make the old barn shake with laughter,
Beat its flooring like a drum,
Batter it with Tullochgorum,
Till the storm without is dumb!

"Sweep in circles like a whirlwind,
Flit across like meteors glancing,
Crack your fingers, shout in gladness,
Think of nothing but of dancing!"

Thus a grey-haired father speaketh,
As he claps his hands and cheers;
Yet his heart is quietly dreaming,
And his eyes are dimmed with tears.

Well he knows this world of sorrow,
Well he knows this world of sin,
Well he knows the race before them,
What's to lose, and what's to win!

But he hears a far-off music
Guiding all the stately spheres—
In his father-heart it echoes,
So he claps his hands and cheers.

Lochaber. NORMAN MACLEOD.

"We have all our little failings in this world!" as an insolvent said, when he compounded with his creditors for the fifth time.

THE grandfather of Mr. Disraeli was a Venetian, who settled in this country in the reign of George II. His son, the celebrated author, was born at Enfield, in 1765, more than a century ago.

A YANKEE physician was lecturing lately on the ignorance of people of their own complaints, and said that a lady once asked him what his next lecture was to be upon, and being told "the circulation of the blood," replied that she should certainly attend, for she had been troubled with that complaint for a long time.

POISON FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE following letter appears in *The Times*:—

SIR,—Certain lotions are now in common use which profess to restore the natural colour to gray hair, and prevent baldness, &c.

Hearing several of my friends complain of indisposition, which they somehow connected with the use of the new hair lotion, I procured a specimen, and sent it up to London for analysis. It was described by its vendor as perfectly innocus, and the directions were that a dessert spoonful should be daily brushed into the roots of the hair, until the whole head was thoroughly moistened. The result of the analysis is, that this precious mixture (sold at 5*s*. per pint), is composed of rose water, sulphur, and sugar of lead, the latter in sufficient quantity to cause either paralysis or painter's colic.

I believe that these washes are now sold under different names, but a dangerous preparation of lead is in all of them the medium for dyeing the hair. Fortunately, this may always be easily detected by the naked eye, as its gravity causes it to sink, and form a white powder at the bottom of the bottle. Trusting that you will insert this as a warning to the public.—I remain, yours obediently, W.

A BOLD SPEECH.

ON Jan. 4 Mr. G. O. Trevelyan (the young Civil Lord of the Admiralty) was unanimously re-elected for the Border District of Burghs. The election was held at Hawick. Mr. Trevelyan, in returning thanks, referred to the appointment of Scotch members under Government, and said he had no doubt that the services rendered by Scotland during the recent election had in that way been recognised by Mr. Gladstone. With regard to the question of economy he confidently hoped that the next few years would witness a continuous and very sensible reduction in the public burdens. The admirers of the late Government said the reduction would be effected by diminishing the fighting strength of the country; that was not the case. The spirit in which they were going to work was one of careful vigilance, which would aim at saving public money without neglecting the public security. For that purpose they wanted men who were thoroughly imbued with public spirit, men who were born Radicals in the best sense of the terms. Those who were at the head of the War Department had a terrible task before them. They had opposed to them two tremendous influences—the influence of the aristocracy and the influence of the Court. He would not speak against any member of the royal family, whom they all affectionately esteemed, but he maintained it was not right that a royal duke should be placed permanently in such a position as that of commander-in-chief. According to the present system in the army, they had wealth barring the door to promotion against merit and economic means. In regard to the Admiralty, he believed the public would see, in the first estimates laid before Parliament, a marked indication that a change for the better had been made in the management of that department.

Commenting on the allusion to the Duke of Cambridge in the above speech, the *Home News* says—

"The *Standard* tells Mr. Trevelyan that if he had made such a speech under the Palmerston *régime*, he would at once have been turned out of his place. This is just exactly what would not have happened, for those who really knew Lord Palmerston, one of the most good-natured of men, know that few statesmen were ever more indulgent to the errors of those who atoned for them by desire to be useful. He would, however, have taken an opportunity, very likely at a party at Cambridgehouse, of saying to the young senator, perhaps between two anecdotes, or one, and a hint that a great heiress seemed to want somebody to talk to her, 'I say—let our friend George Ranger alone for the future, will you. Everything needn't be said all at once, don't you see?' And while his young friend was wondering who George Ranger might be, and suddenly recollecting the signature on the notices in the royal parks, Lord Palmerston would have been extracting such brains as were possessed by the last 'inkywhiskered' diplomatic importation."

REIN-RIDING.

It would be far better (say a writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* in the course of a complimentary review of "On Seats and Saddles; Bits and Bitting," by Major Dwyer) to dispense with the bridle in early school practice than with the stirrups. That lightness of hand can only be the gift of those whose seat on horseback is not at all dependent on the bridle, is reason enough for securing the seat before attending to the bridle-hand. If the fault of rein-riding could be limited to the discomfort or insecurity of the individual who practised it—if the luckless offender could be made to pay the *whole* penalty himself—we should not, perhaps, stigmatise it with such severity; but unhappily this is not the case, for the demoralisation extends to the miserable animal he bestrides; and the horse whose "mouth" had possibly been made perfection by care and skill, will, in one day of such ignorant horsemanship, be so vitiated, so "untuned," as to render the animal irritable in temper and uncertain in action, and, with a continuance of the practice, a "regular brute." We speak with some painful recollections in this matter. Among others we recall having lent a cob, trained to a degree of perfection that a touch of the finger would have sufficed to intimate to him the rider's wish, to a certain sailor friend who assured us he could ride. We knew him to be a clever fellow in his own career—a gunnery-lieutenant, with heaven knows what number of "good" marks for the "Excellent," and what is called a most promising young officer; but he brought us back our beast smashed on both knees, and with a bleeding mouth, in less than a quarter of an hour after he mounted him, though we had not believed, till the disaster occurred, that there was a man in Her Majesty's service could have thrown the animal down without the aid of a lasso. The resources of a bad rider are, however, like the *x* of algebra, an unknown quantity, and the mischief of one single day's ineptness can only be compared to the damage that would be done to a pianoforte in perfect tune by a coarse fellow hammering over the notes with a cleaver till he smashed the strings and split the sound board. When one bethinks him of all the nice treatment and delicate handling it has taken to make the modth of a pleasant horse to have got his neck arched to its due degree, and to have placed him in that position of perfect balance in which to mount him is a positive luxury, the mere thought of submitting him to an ignorant or a careless hand, is something little short of a profanation; and yet this is a species of courtesy to which we are daily driven—the individual profitting by which not having the very faintest conception of the sacrifice to which our politeness has led us. Be it a maxim, therefore: Seldom lend your horse to a sailor, never to a Frenchman, and as little as you can to any one at all.

TERRIBLE GALE OFF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

On the 28th October a violent gale set into Table Bay from the northward, and again on the 3rd of November, in fact for a month such heavy weather has not been witnessed at the Cape for many years, and in the opinion of many of the colonists such a succession of storms have not been seen before. No less than ten large ships put into the ports along the coast for repairs. The gales were generally from the northward, but in most cases of short duration, which were followed by heavy westerly gales of long duration. The result of these gales has been most disastrous to shipping as was anticipated, and it was feared when the mail left that great damage was done to shipping off the coast, and which would make for other ports than Table Bay for their outfit. Amongst the disasters we noticed the following as being connected with this port. The French ship *Casti*, hence for Chefagong, with a cargo of salt, was compelled to put into Table Bay on the 20th, with loss of spars, mizenmast, and otherwise damaged. She was at once repaired at a cost of about £500, and would proceed on the following Saturday.

The barque *Eben*, Captain Wise, which arrived at Algoa Bay on the 27th October, from this port, reports on the day previous having seen a barque flying the North German flag in distress, but the gale rendered it impossible to give any assistance, as she was compelled to lie to under bare poles.

FOUNDERING OF A LARGE SHIP.

The captain of the disabled Dutch barque *Hendrika*, which arrived at Cape Town, reports that on the 3rd November, when about sixty miles off Cape Hangliss, in the morning, to have seen a vessel to the windward of the *Hendrika*, with close-reefed topsails, and appeared to have lost her rudder, as at times she broached right into the sea; at others she fell off almost broadside to it. About noon, when *Hendrika* was dead to leeward, and about two miles distant, the ship hoisted what appeared to be an English ensign. The captain of the *Hendrika*, fearing that both vessels, would come in too close proximity to each other ordered his vessel to be kept away; and as the ship did the same, they both came close to each other; but in consequence of the sea were out of sight of each other. At other times, one would be deep in the trough of the sea, while the other would be some sixty or eighty feet above her. It was noticed that the ship rolled fearfully, even worse than the *Hendrika*, which at times was thrown on her beam ends, but still held on steadily. Owing to the heavy weather, and the ship being so unsteady, they could not tell whether the crew were hailing for help. At five o'clock P.M., both vessels were in about the same position; the sea at this time had a good deal increased, and it was quite evident that unless there was a speedy change the *Hendrika* would founder, as from the damage she had received she was leaking. The ship was noticed to fall off with her head to the *Hendrika* course, upon which she was also kept away before the wind, notwithstanding the peril of having the decks swept in so doing. The captain is confident that had he not done so the vessels would have come in collision. At this moment the *Hendrika* was struck by a sea, which threw her on her beam ends, in which position she remained for half an hour. The ship was on the weather side when suddenly a heavy sea was seen rolling down to her and which struck her on the broadside, throwing her flat upon the water, the sea going completely over her. It commenced raining heavily, which separated each vessel from view. A little while before the ship went over a sea was noticed to break over the mainyard, but to that she righted; the next, however, proved too much for her, and Captain Vander Valk is confident that the ship could not have righted again. She is described as being a large black painted vessel of about 1,500 tons. She had a poop deck with rails round it, and was deeply laden. All her yards were aloft, oven to the three royals, but she was quite unmanageable. Captain Vander Valk states that once he noticed a crowd of men standing upon the poop, most of whom appeared to be engaged in getting the flag up; but he could render no assistance in such a gale, for he had no boats, and it was blowing too hard.—*Liverpool Journal*.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Counsil of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	2,400,000
Being Called up	800,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
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The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do.	6	do. 5 ,,
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Bombay, 28th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on Saturday, the 6th day of February next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the reply of Government to the resolution passed by the Bench on the 25th instant regarding the proposed Commission on the subject of the Town Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 29th January 1869.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders